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## NOTIFICATION

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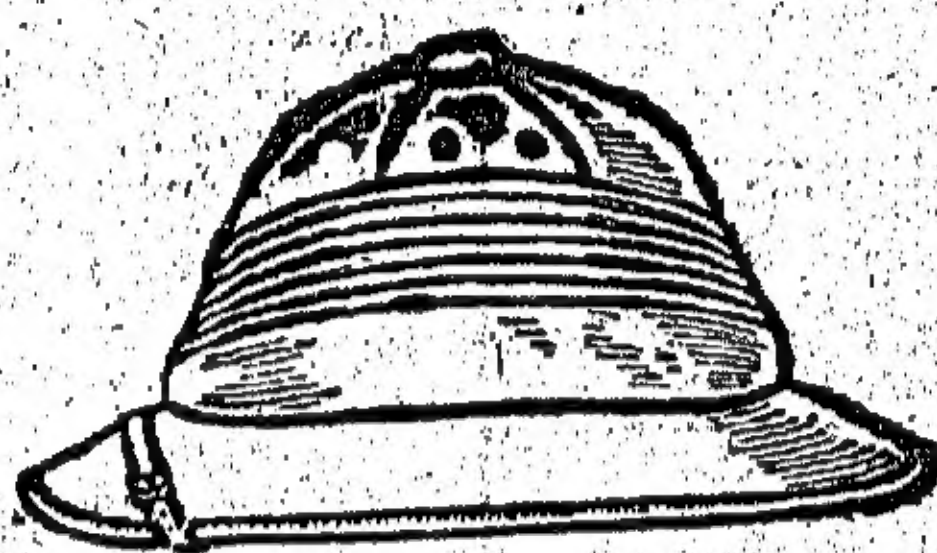
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WHEN I WAS WOUNDED.  
THE SPIRIT OF THE FRONT.

[BY PRIVATE VICTOR GRAYSON, FORMERLY SOCIALIST M.P. FOR COLNE VALLEY.]

It is perhaps characteristic of this great war that almost every section of our fighting forces has at various times been the special title of the "Suicide Club." In numerous omnibuses, tubes, restaurants, and drawing-rooms at home, in sundry billets and bivouacs behind the line—and even in the trenches—I have heard the respective claims of the various sections fervently presented, and as fervently disputed.

It is not my present purpose to decide between Lewis-gunners, bombers, rifle grenadiers, trench-mortarists, the Field Artillery, the crews of our submarines or destroyers, the managers of our aeroplanes, or the genial occupants of our observation balloons. I merely desire to relate a short and true incident of my own experience, before Passchendaele and to illustrate by the way the claims of certain artillery drivers to the much-disputed "degree."

After a terrible experience of crawling—wounded—out of the fighting line, I succeeded in reaching an advanced dressing station. This was an old Boche pill-box, completely surrounded by wounded comrades awaiting the services of the dresser. Unfortunately the dresser had been killed and his associate severely wounded, and our next hope was a dressing station three miles distant, beyond an ever-shelled waste of mud which varied in depth from one to five feet.

A stretcher-bearer whose mate had been killed offered to support me towards the road, and we were struggling through the quagmire when two artillery drivers, whose names I never inquired, overtook us. No pen can ever describe the heroism of these splendid fellows, who were already panting from the exertion of guiding their horses through the mud and the menace of bursting shells.

They were covered from head to foot in clinging slime, but, perceiving my plight, they suggested a "ride." Though I had never mounted a horse in my life, I accepted that offer as a drowning man clutches at a straw. With inconceivable tenderness they lifted me on to the mercurial back of "Maori," a spirited beast who quickly divined the ignorance and incompetence of his rider. He plunged, sank, leapt, and curvetted throughout the whole of that memorable journey, and when one driver was wounded the other relieved him in leading the terrified horse with its desperate burden. When we passed our own batteries "Maori" became a circus horse, and his wounded driver confessed: "I'm almost as frightened as you are, 'Maori,' so help me, I am!"

We reached the dressing station, which was situated on a high bank some hundred yards from the road. Our drivers had still a mile to travel, but they insisted on taking me up the incline, lifting me to a seat, and fetching me coffee. The rules of the station provided that coffee was for the wounded only, and I swallowed a lump as I took the cup from the hands of the comrade who had brought me in.

"Come on, 'Maori!'" he said, after wishing me luck, and started away. I tried to thank him, and the answer I received was:

"Put that in your coffee, mate; it's all in the game!"

And I've wondered since at the difference between the spirit of that unknown friend of mine at the front, and the attitude of some quondam comrades of mine at home.

## "MADE IN GERMANY"

SAMPLES AND PRICES THAT WE ARE GOING TO BEAT

At the Foreign Samples Exhibition at the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2, there are about 10,000 samples of German and Austrian manufacture now on view, representing eighty different world markets. The exhibition should be of the greatest possible service to business men, because it shows in what branches of trade the Germans excelled, and the demands of the markets to which they sent their goods.

The highly decorative enamel ware is particularly interesting. Tiffin carriers for Siam, elaborately coloured, show in what detail the Germans considered the needs of the markets.

"English manufacturers can make just as good ware," said an official, "but they would not come down to the level of natives, who like bright colours. Since the outbreak of war they have learned to study these things. We are forging ahead with the making of scientific glass, and we have beaten Germany in the quality of soap, pomades, and perfumes produced since August 1914. Here again the Germans had native desires in mind, and we have an example of highly-scented pomade destined for use in Nigeria."

"We have not been able to equal Austrian face cloths, which are beautifully finished, but in almost every other department of trade British manufacturers have equalled, if not surpassed, enemy enterprise and efficiency. The sewing machines on view were sold in Germany before the war for about 30s.; they would certainly cost ten times as much after the war we shall have a thirty-shilling sewing machine. One firm has four times put down plant for the purpose, but on each occasion it has been commandeered by the Government."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

An old woman was charged, with attempting to export 25 silver dollars, without a permit.

Defendant said she brought the money into the Colony from the country and was returning home when she was arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$5, and advised her to change the money into notes.

## PICKING POCKETS.

A Chinese, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of another Chinese at Hung-hom Wharf and stealing \$13.

It was stated that the defendant was seen by a hawk to pick complainant's pocket. He was followed as far as Cook Street, Yaumati, and arrested.

Previous convictions being proved against defendant, Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

## NO PERMIT TO BREAK UP A LIGHTER.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood for breaking up a lighter on the foreshore near Bowrington Canal without a permit.

Mr. Dillon, of the Public Works Department, said it was not allowed to break up a lighter on the foreshore without a permit from the P.W.D.

Defendant said he bought the lighter from the Government and brought it to Bowrington Canal because this was near his godown.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant with a caution.

## "NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a clock from a woman in Kowloon City.

Inspector Davitt said defendant, who lived next door to the complainant, entered her house during her absence and removed the clock, which he pawned.

Defendant, a stone-mason, said he was driven to steal because he had no money. He had been working for seven years with his present master, who had not paid him wages.

Inspector Davitt stated that defendant's story was true. He did not wish to press the charge, and he understood that complainant was quite willing to redeem the clock herself.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till next Monday.

## "SAILING CLOSE TO THE WIND."

A Minihmet, described as a "half-caste Chinese," was charged with keeping a disreputable house. A young Chinese woman was charged with aiding and abetting the first defendant.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Wills stated that, on information received, he raided No. 3, St. Francis Street, on April 19th, at 10.15 p.m. There were a couple of young women in the house, and also a young man.

Mr. Dyer Ball said there was insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction on the charge specified. He warned defendant to desist from such disgraceful behaviour, and said that if he were not actually earning a living by keeping a disreputable house, he was, in any case, tailing pretty close to the wind. Mr. Ball added that he had been given to understand that defendant was a sickly person, and, taking this into consideration, he would discharge him, but he hoped this would be a lesson for the future.

## PAINTING THE FLEET.

The appointment by the Admiralty of six artists to make a pictorial record of the navy's work in the war will do something, says a London writer, to give the publicity which for good enough reasons at the beginning, has still been denied to it. Now we are in the fourth year of the war matters which were formerly thought secret are now common knowledge, and a very large part of the vast work of the navy can quite well be told in detail to the world. There are many signs that official views on the subject have largely changed, and it is probable that we shall read much more about the "trenches in the North Sea" than we have been allowed to do before.

The pictorial record should be very interesting. Sir John Lavery is going to paint the navy in the Mediterranean. He is well accustomed to the climate and the lighting there, for he had a house in Morocco where he regularly spent part of each year. Mr. Philip Connard will paint the light craft of the Harwich flotilla. Mr. Charles Pears, who is a well-known yachtsman, and Mr. Nelson Dawson will be on board ships. Mr. Glyn Philpot and Mr. Ambrose McEvoy will paint naval portraits.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 973 Pte. S. D. C. Cross was enrolled on 25.18 and posted to "D" Co.  
No. 974 Pte. D. T. Wood was enrolled on 25.18 and posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon.  
No. 808 Pte. W. Greig, "A" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

ATTACHED.

No. 801 Pte. A. W. L. Ramsey is attached to the H.K.P. (R.) from 25.18.

PROMOTIONS—ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 108 Corporal I. Day to be Sergeant, dated 30th April, 1918.

No. 104 Corporal W. E. L. Shenton to be Sergeant, dated 1st May, 1918.

PROMOTION—MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

No. 139 Pte. R. Kennedy to be Lance Corporal, dated 2nd May, 1918.

TRANSFERS.

No. 866 Pte. W. A. Webb, "B" Co., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 1st May, 1918.

No. 335 Pte. C. M. McInnes, "A" Co., is transferred to the Engineer Co., dated 1st May, 1918.

No. 351 Pte. D. J. Ross, "A" Co., is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 1st May, 1918.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

Rifles (long) Nos. 345 and 346, must be sent to Headquarters for inspection immediately.

DRESS.

Belts need not be worn by N.C.O.s and men in walking out dress until 15th November.

LEAVE.

No. 177 Spr. P. J. Jennings, Engineer Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

No. 178 Pte. D. V. Stevenson, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 6th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers as detailed. Examination by I.G.

Tuesday, 7th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill with the exception of Layers who attend examination on 6th May.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill with the exception of new D.R.F. and new Layers' Classes.

Thursday, 9th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 10th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

3rd to 10th May, 1918:—

E. L. Manning, Nightly—Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Marley; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergeants.

Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Sergt. Day and Corp. Norris.

At A.D.C. at Belchers and Staff-Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyceum.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for May and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th May are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 7th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 8th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 10th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 7th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 8th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 10th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

"C" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 7th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 8th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 10th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Note.—Rifles (with boxes free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 7th May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 7th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Accidents.

Monday, 6th, and Friday, 10th May:—

5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Saturday, 4th inst.:—

2 p.m. The Company will parade at Headquarters to be issued with topes.

Wednesday, 8th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Fall-in at Blake Pier. Swimming.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1918.

NOTICE.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

A photograph of members of the Sergeants' Mess will be taken at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 13th May. Dress: Cap, shorts and puttees, belt and sidearms.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JERKIN, C.S.B.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

The attention of Equipment Officers is drawn to Orders of April 6th and 6th. They are required to make a complete return of the men who have not attended the recent Equipment Parades, stating as far as possible in each case whether non-attendance is due to illness, absence from the Colony, or neglect of duty.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Commencing Thursday, May 9th, Search Supervisors will report on and off duty at the Import and Exports Office situated on the Praya on the east side of the Harbour Office, and will report for duty five minutes before the time at which they are required on the Wharves.

PARADES.

Units will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below.

Uniform, helmets and spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Monday, May 6th—No. 2 Platoon, under own Commander.

Tuesday, May 7th—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander.

Wednesday, May 8th—No. 2 Company, under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9th—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Buglers and Drummers, under own Chief Inspector.

CAVES.

Police Caves will be issued on the above parades. After this issue has taken place, the wearing of private overcoats or raincoats on duty will not be permitted.

STRENGTH.

No. 2 Platoon—Rejoined, P.C. 466 Adghar, Joined, P.C. 398 Ambia Khan.

No. 2 Platoon—Joined, P.C. 499 V. F. Britto, attached from H.K.D.C.

P.C. A. J. V. Ribeiro and 440 F. A. M. Rosario.

By Order,  
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, May 9th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, May 6th:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Tuesday, May 7th:—

1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, May 8th:—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, May 9th:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Friday, May 10th:—

1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Saturday, May 11th:—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

3.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. (Trained Members).

NO. 4 V.A.D.



## THE DEPORTATION CASE.

### ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS.

#### A DIFFICULT ORDINANCE TO CONSTRUCT.

#### SUMMING UP FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's interpreter whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Attorney-General, was continued at the Full Court yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. C. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appear for the plaintiff, while Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, represent the defendants.

#### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, continuing his summing-up on the evidence, said their Lordships would not, of course, assume that the Governor-in-Council would act without evidence or contrary to the evidence. The Deportation Ordinance was passed to meet special circumstances and there must be cases—there were cases, in which a general charge was really the only possible one. As regarded the fairness to the subject the interests of the Colony made the procedure fair and reasonable in the same sense that the interests of the State made it fair that one man should be kept at home working on munitions whilst another was sent to the trenches; it was impossible in special circumstances to secure absolute equality of treatment to all. As Mr. Halifax had stated, public interest demanded this procedure; it was against the interests of the Colony that the evidence should be disclosed. The Legislature, he submitted, had clearly expressed the view that such a procedure was necessary, and the Legislature having expressed that view, it was not for any Court to say whether their policy was right or wrong. No question of natural justice could arise if the Statute took away that right, either expressly or by implication. The regard for natural justice which had been shown was rather tentative; it rather tended to excite prejudice. He submitted that the Legislature had not acted out of caprice or with the idea of making a short cut to the achievement of their objects, but had considered carefully the special circumstances of the Colony and had provided a special procedure to meet those circumstances. The procedure had not been laid down now for the first time, but had been in existence, in its essential features, from very early times, and it had been formulated by Statute as far back as 1912. The procedure had been extended by steps to one class of British subject after another. The last class added was the one in which the plaintiff was placed. If the special procedure was not applied to that new class the only thing to do was to abandon the matter. The argument on the other side was that the 1882 Ordinance gave a deportee nothing. He was not entitled to anything. The Ordinances of 1912 and 1917 gave him something specific, and therefore it gave him everything. The argument only had to be stated in that way to show how absurd it was.

The Chief Justice: I suppose the other side puts it that if the Legislature thought it necessary to lay down a procedure involving a full investigation, the questioning of accused, the calling of witnesses and so forth, that full investigation requires the application of Common Law principles.

The Attorney-General submitted that such an argument was untenable in view of the words of the Ordinance that the Governor-in-Council may at any time issue a deportation order against any person if upon enquiry "in the manner prescribed" by the Ordinance he is of opinion that such person is liable to deportation and should be deported. The manner of that enquiry was laid down with the greatest detail. If it had simply stated "upon enquiry" it might, perhaps, have been argued that the Common Law principles came in. The Ordinance, moreover, said "No steps or proceedings whatsoever other than those expressly specified in this section shall be necessary for the making of any deportation order under this section." That clearly confined the enquiry to the Governor-in-Council and it confined the Governor-in-Council to that particular procedure. It was made still more clear, if possible, by the words "The decision of the Governor-in-Council as to whether

under the provisions of this Ordinance any person is liable to deportation or should be deported shall be final and conclusive for all purposes whatsoever."

The Chief Justice: That last clause was intended to prevent such proceedings as are now being taken?

The Attorney-General: That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock here protested very strongly that if such a point was seriously intended to be taken it ought to have been taken long ago; it ought to have appeared in the correspondence. The point was waived, as shown by the correspondence.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: How can they waive such a point? Supposing this section specifically takes away the jurisdiction of this Court to enquire into what has been done, the fact that they did not refer to it in the correspondence makes no difference. They cannot give us that jurisdiction.

Mr. Pollock: The Governor's decision on the merits of the case, on the fact his decision as to whether the accused is innocent or guilty is final and conclusive. I have understood that all along. The point which has now been raised is one of law and should surely have been taken as a preliminary objection to my being here. What is the good of my addressing the Court on the proper construction of the Ordinance and the Counsel on the other side addressing the Court in order, at the last moment, for it to be said that the proceedings ought not to have been taken at all, and that the Governor-in-Council is absolutely supreme not only as a tribunal to establish guilt or innocence, but as a tribunal of law. It was quite reasonable to construe that particular section of the Ordinance to mean that no Court could question the decision of the Governor-in-Council on the merits of the case. Now, however, they were told that the Court's power to decide whether the Governor-in-Council had acted in accordance with the law was deemed to have been taken away. That, he submitted, was unreasonable.

Mr. Justice Gompertz to Mr. Sharp: If you had not acted legally under the Ordinance even then there would be no right of redress by the Court?

Mr. Sharp: submitted that the point would go as far as that and claimed that he had held it all along, instancing, in support of this, the example he had previously quoted that when if plaintiff thought the Governor-in-Council was actuated by malice there would be no redress except through the Secretary of State.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court was of the opinion that the phrase referring to the Governor-in-Council's decision being final and conclusive had relation only to the fact of the guilt or innocence of the accused and was not intended to oust the jurisdiction of the Court and had not that effect.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said the Courts were not in a position to decide questions as to the undesirability of a man to the Colony. There were good reasons why such questions should be kept from the Courts which really had not the machinery necessary for dealing with them. If the Legislature had intended that the documents relating to such cases should be disclosed then that fact would have appeared somewhere.

After the adjournment for tiffin the Attorney-General argued once again the question regarding the Governor's decision and the jurisdiction of the Court, but the Chief Justice laid it down that it was for the Governor-in-Council to decide whether a person should be deported on the case as presented to the Governor-in-Council and the Court could not review that decision. There was, however, nothing to take away the jurisdiction of the Court over the routine which had been followed in presenting the case, and with this opinion Mr. Justice Gompertz concurred.

#### MR. ALABASTER.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing the Court on behalf of the plaintiff, referred at the outset to the reasonable construction of the Ordinance. He quoted authorities to show that if an enactment was of such a nature that it could be read in two ways, and that if by reading it in the ordinary sense a palpable injustice would be done, whilst reading it in another sense—although it might not be the ordinary one—that injustice would not be perpetrated, then it was for the Court to assume that the Legislature had intended it to be read in the way by which injustice would be avoided. Such a ruling, he submitted, laid down the

principle which should guide the Court in approaching this very difficult question of construing a very difficult Ordinance. This was not an Ordinance which plainly gave and plainly took away any rights. It was a very difficult Ordinance to construe and it was very, very hard to say exactly what it meant. His learned friend and he had, in fact, sometimes found it very difficult to see eye to eye as to the meaning intended, although they both agreed that the meaning which the Crown was seeking to put on it was a wrong and impossible one. The 1917 Ordinance in its main features was based on the 1912 Ordinance. The present Ordinance was an extension of the 1912 Ordinance and he relied on that date—1912—to help in the construction of the Ordinance now before them. From 1882 to 1912 they were covered by the Banishment Ordinance of 1882. At the end of the year 1910 the Full Court was called upon to construe the 1882 Ordinance, which was an Ordinance applicable only to aliens whose right of residence was a mere legal licence and not a natural right. It was an Ordinance in which the order of banishment preceded the arrest. It was an Ordinance which did not create offences. It was an Ordinance in which there was no question of a man being charged. It was an Ordinance which provided no procedure and no machinery. For those reasons he had just given based upon the peculiarities of that Ordinance the Full Court decided that the Common Law principle of natural justice did not apply. How had the Legislature dealt with that? They found that early in the year 1912 the Legislature swept that Ordinance away and substituted another Ordinance which introduced the very features which were absent in the old Ordinance—the absence of which had been held to take away the Common Law right. If he could show their Lordships no more than that he would argue that from the evidence of those facts alone—from the extraordinary coincidence of the date—the Legislature intended to restore what, in that case, was stated to have been taken away. The 1882 Ordinance applied only to aliens whose banishment was limited to five years. The Governor-in-Council issued an order to prohibit their residence in the Colony during that period. There was no question of arrest or detention under that Ordinance; in fact a man could not be arrested or detained under it.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Is that so?

Mr. Alabaster: Where was the machinery for it? He was detained after the Banishment Order had been issued. It was an Executive act under the old Ordinance. There was no question of arrest pending an enquiry. In the case before the Full Court in 1910 the question of substantial justice or injustice was not before the Court, as the Attorney-General at that time showed by affidavits that the accused had been heard and admitted the offence. The only question was whether the provisions of the Ordinance had been complied with. He submitted that in the present case the provisions of the Ordinance had not been complied with. In that case under the 1882 Ordinance Sir Francis Pigott remarked that the Court could not invent machinery. Now he was not asking the Court to invent machinery. He was asking the Court to assume that the Common Law principles had been provided. As far as he had been able to trace, this was the first time in the history of British Colonial Legislation that a natural-born British subject was made liable to absolute and unconditional banishment to any place. He submitted that no Ordinance could more directly aim at the abolition of the objections raised to the 1882 Ordinance than the Ordinance of 1912, upon which the 1917 Ordinance was based. It was not until 1917 that in this Colony, and as far as he could judge in any part of the British Dominions, any right was conferred to banish an exclusively British subject.

Mr. Alabaster was still addressing the Court when the case was adjourned.

#### NAVAL PRIZES.

An Admiralty official stated recently that the Government will consider the manner of allocating the Prize Fund, which is derived from the sale of seized enemy ships and contraband.

"Sales so far have realised about £2,000,000," he said, "and the value of the property not yet sold is nearly another £2,000,000. In the old days the value of such captures went to the crew of the ship making the capture, but the Government may arrange for all officers and men of the Royal Navy to share. The distribution is not likely to take place till the end of the war."

The Prize Fund is not the same as the Prize Bounties, which are awarded to the crew of a warship for sinking enemy craft.

## SPORT.

### GOLF.

#### DRAW FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The draw for the Governor's Cup is as follows. The first round is to be played on or before May 19th and the second on or before June 2nd:

W. D. Kraft and Major Robertson (24) v. S. Evans and R. J. Wilton (24)—bye.

H. C. Sandford and D. Maitland (24) v. E. J. Grist and G. M. Young (24)—bye.

Lindsay Woods and C. Thorne (20) v. E. Des Vaux and A. R. Lowe (20)—bye.

P. J. Falconer and S. E. Hodge (30) v. J. J. de Rome and Col. Mayhew (29)—bye.

R. E. Lindell and G. G. Wood (23) v. H. J. Rawlinson and E. B. Lambert (23).

G. M. Harston and E. D. C. Wolfe (22) v. J. C. Fletcher and J. Martin (28).

J. Hooper and W. L. Leask (27) v. V. L. Fairley and E. J. Edwards (28).

B. Syme Thomson and H. A. Lammeri (23) v. Ritchie and D. Danby (18).

D. Landale and Morton Smith (28) v. A. Leach and W. M. Fleming (29).

G. A. Redmond and A. G. Coppin (30) v. J. W. Franks and J. R. Wood (30).

T. R. Chasels and J. W. Mayhew (30) v. C. H. Gale and Sir Wm. Rees-Davis (30).

L. N. Lee and H. E. Sir Henry May (20) v. A. E. Carleton and G. Duabarton (29).

T. G. Turnbull and G. A. Woodcock (32) v. J. B. Lancaster and Capt. Buck (30).

H. E. Murray and F. A. Wells (29) v. R. M. Henderson and A. S. McKichen (26).

P. P. J. Wodehouse and F. Bovington (29) v. C. C. Stark and Middleton-Smith (27).

A. G. M. Fletcher and G. H. Wilson (32) v. N. J. Stabb and Capt. Gray (24).

Dr. Forsyth and P. H. Holyoak (29) v. A. B. Raworth and J. Gibb (26).

T. J. Fisher and R. E. O. Bird (28) v. A. B. Purves and E. R. Hallifax (21).

R. A. Lawson and Dr. Drescher (18) v. A. K. Henderson and A. Morrison (25).

W. J. Morrison and W. A. Taylor (29) v. E. H. Crappell and N. J. Austin (30).

A. C. Davison and H. J. Gedge (25) v. E. H. Scott and H. S. Bennett (28).

J. W. Stewart and J. McHutchon (28) v. A. H. Lay and J. Stalker (28) v. F. C. Millington and H. E. Hayward (30).

Lt. A. E. Hall and Com. Beckwith (30) v. C. H. R. Hay and F. A. Perry (28) v. E. H. Scott and H. S. Bennett (28).

#### LAWN TENNIS.

#### HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The most interesting game in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournament, yesterday, was the replay in the Open Championship Singles, between M. W. Lo and S. Imago. Both players are very evenly matched, and a keen contest ensued. At the commencement of the first set, Lo was out of form, and Imago won easily by 6/3. The second set started in Imago's favour, but gradually, Lo improved his play, with the result that after a terrific ding-dong struggle, he equalised by winning, 6/6. The third set also went to Lo, 6/3. In the fourth set Imago gained a lead of four games to one, and it was anticipated that the match would have to be replayed, when Lo, by brilliant play, won three successive points and drew level with his opponent. Imago secured the next point, and Lo again equalised, making the game 5 all. Imago carried the score to 6/5, but Lo, notched the next point, making it 6 all. Both players seemed to be tired and dusk was approaching. For the 7th point Imago started well, obtaining 30 love, but then he began to misjudge the balls, sending them outside. Lo profited by this and raised his score to 7/6. The next game Lo carried to 40 love, when he sent a ball to net, making it 40/15. He retrieved his mistake in the next serve and won the match 9/6. Both players were loudly applauded at the close.

The following were yesterday's results:

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
C. Thorne and Mrs. Black (rec. 15) beat J. R. Irvine and Miss J. Rodger (scr.)—6-2; 6-1.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."  
Capt. H. Smith (rec. 1/6) beat H. Pegg (scr.)—6-1; 9-7.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.  
Raworth and Murray beat J. Jonkheer and C. Winkler—6-3; 6-4.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.  
M. W. Lo beat S. Imago—3-6; 3-6; 6-3; 6-8.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.  
The following matches have been arranged for to-day:

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
Mr. and Mrs. Verney (rec. 2/6) play F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Bell (owe 3/6).

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."  
J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/6) play Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt (owe 3/6).

N. E. Kent (owe 3/6) plays C. Winkler (rec. 15/3).

HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
J. Stalker and E. Abraham (scr.) play E. R. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher (rec. 15/1).

## INTIMATIONS

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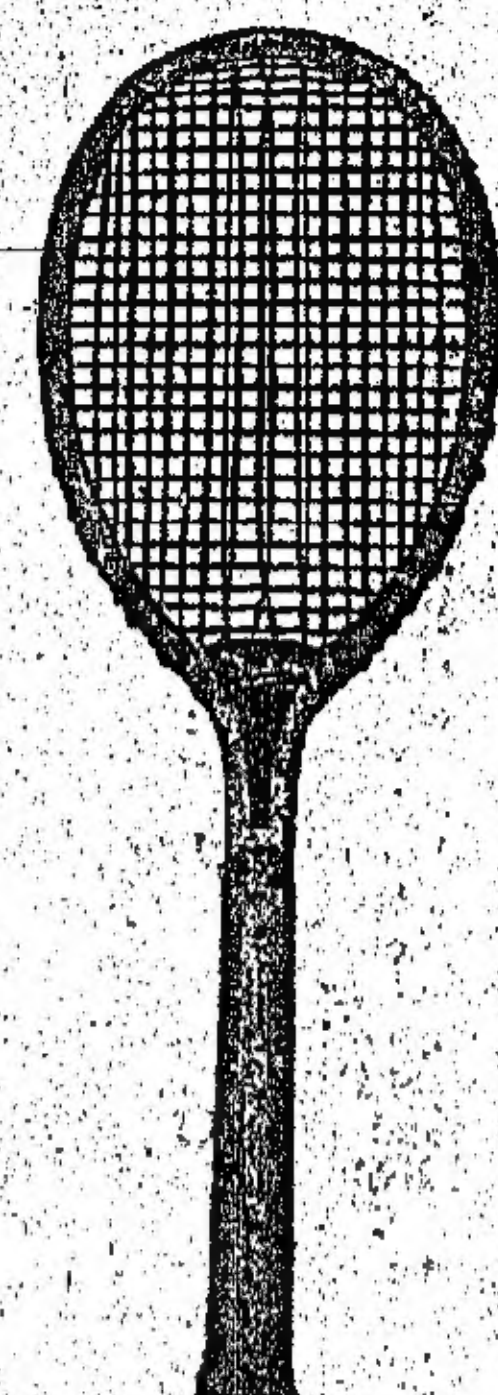
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LOST.

**IN** Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the Name of "MAX". Anyone found hereafter in possession of the dog, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.  
Mr. R. V. M. R. de SOUSA,  
No. 1, Ormsby Villas,  
Granville Road, Kowloon.  
[1918]



## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS** for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$250,000, current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 6th May, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 7th May, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenderer to be in duplicate, and in sealed cover, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.  
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.  
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).  
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made by the general meeting of the Company.  
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.  
F. J. THURSBY-PHELAM, Lt. Col.,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1918. [1918]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

**APPLICATIONS** are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 P.M., on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th. [1918]

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the winding-up of our business we have to-day instructed our Solicitor, Mr. LEO D'ALMAIDA E CASTRO, to collect all outstanding debts due to us. Our customers are therefore requested to kindly pay their accounts to Mr. LEO D'ALMAIDA E CASTRO, of Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, as soon as possible, and his receipt for same shall be a valid discharge.  
Hongkong, 29th day of April, 1918.  
THE SHIU CHEONG FIRM,  
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters,  
No. 12, Wellington Street.  
[1918]

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[1918]

## INTIMATIONS

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1918. [1918]

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation or Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 50,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.  
Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
[1918]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1918. [1918]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING** OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1918]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING** OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.  
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [1918]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE CERTIFICATE** No. 3061 for 25 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11436 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CORREIA late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
G. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1918]

## INTIMATIONS

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## CLOSING CRUISE SEASON 1917/1918.

## NOTICE.

**THE CLOSING DAY** of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 4th May.

The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 2.30 P.M. onwards.  
D. E. BLAIR,  
Sailing Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918. [1918]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANTECH, Charter Road.

By Order.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1918]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT** has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

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situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM," and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.  
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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,  
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Vendors' Solicitors,  
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1918]

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**NO. 1, CARRARON ROAD, Kowloon,** well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

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[1918]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED, 4-Roomed FLAT** on the PEAK, To Let from Middle May for three months.

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[1918]

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[1918]

## TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry.** Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Loos House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
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[1918]

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**HOUSES** on Shamone, Canton.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[1918]

## TO LET.

**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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[1918]

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[1918]

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## TEL. 618.

**MARRIAGE.**—At the C.M.S. Hospital Chapel, Hongkong, on Friday, April 28th, SYDNEY DUNCAN, eldest son of Dr. D. D. MAIN, to CAROLINE JESSIE, only daughter of the Rev. G. W. COULTAS, of Hongkong.

**DEATH.**—On May 2nd, at Government Civil Hospital, FRANK SANDERSON, late 2nd mate, Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., aged 35. [1918]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, 4TH MAY, 1918.

## POLITICAL PERSONALITIES OF THE WAR.

The resignation of Lord ROTHMER and the appointment of Sir WILLIAM WEIR as head of the Air Service reminds us of the many changes which have taken place in the administrative departments of the Government since the beginning of the war. At this distance from London it is almost possible to regard the personal factors dispassionately.

The fact that most of the cables relate to the battles on the Western Front and that the mails take so long to reach us assists us in the endeavour to disregard the clamour made by rival partisans, and so many new men have appeared upon the stage at Westminster since most of us were at Home that we are able to form our judgments about them without preconceived bias. The great test which we seek to apply is this—have they materially assisted in the prosecution of the war? If that can be answered in the affirmative most of us are ready to suspend judgment on minor and personal matters. It is impossible at present for us to answer that question in connection with the services which Lord ROTHMER rendered to the Air Ministry. The resignations which preceded his own revealed the fact that the machine was not working smoothly. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister recently paid a tribute to the assistance rendered by Lord ROTHMER and seemed to regret the resignation.

The war has given great opportunities to a particular type of man, who, otherwise, would never have found fame outside his ordinary work. The demand is for administrators rather than for orators. Sir WILLIAM WEIR, who has succeeded Lord ROTHMER at the Air Ministry, is a man of this type. It is not without interest to notice that he was one of the "discoveries" made by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE while at the Ministry of Munitions. He is now a member of the Government, and yet it is worth recording that his name does not appear in the latest issue (1917) of "Who's Who." Sir WILLIAM WEIR gained a very practical outlook upon life in the large engineering works of his father, who has the reputation of being a stern individualist. The son, however, was unknown in technical circles before the war, for we can find no record of him on the usual Government advisory committees. It is noticeable that Sir WILLIAM WEIR seems to be the same type of man as Sir ERIC GADSDEN, the First Lord of the Admiralty. These new Ministers are in striking contrast with the men who were invited to join Governments either by reason of their pedigree or as a reward for political adroitness. They are practical men of affairs and certainly get things done, even if their oratory is not so polished as that of politicians whom they have replaced.

The study of personality is always a fascinating subject; and when the length, if not the ultimate issue, of the war depends so largely upon the conduct of a group of men in office in London we may be excused for dwelling upon their characteristics. Of all the politicians in the lime-light none strikes the imagination of "the man in the street" so much as does Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT may say that the most powerful men in Great Britain are Lord NORTHCLIFFE, Lord MILNER and Sir EDWARD CARSON, and accuse Mr. LLOYD GEORGE of being their spokesman and apologist, but the past record of the PREMIER shows that he has that quality which his fellow-countrymen admire most of all—courage. The man who refused the advice of his friends and insisted, at the risk of his life, on denouncing Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN in the Birmingham Town Hall, established a reputation for audacity and courage which has been more than maintained since. It is probable that posterity will regard the present Prime Minister very much as we regard PITT. A close student of politics described him ten years ago as "the unknown factor of the future, the potentiality of politics," and it has often been said of late that he is the natural successor of his great adversary, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Beyond doubt he has stood out from his colleagues of the War Cabinet, and he is popularly supposed to be the dynamic power which has pushed things along. It is his detachment from tradition and theory which is the real source of his success. To the consideration of every problem he brings a mind agile, fresh and untrammelled. We can, even at this distance, understand his delight and confidence in co-operating with that other unorthodox statesman, General SMUTS.

It seems a very long time since that Bank Holiday in August, 1914, when the whole world waited with bated breath for the response of the British Cabinet to the challenge which the Germans then threw down. When the decision was known most of us instantly thought of its effect upon the leaders of public opinion: Lord MORLEY, a "double first" in literature and statesmanship, and Mr. JOHN BURNS promptly and quietly retired from the Cabinet. The then Prime Minister is now the leader of the "Opposition," and still a force to be reckoned with in politics. Lord GREY, who made the outstanding speech of the crisis, is no longer in office, but is likely to have an important influence when the day comes to discuss the terms of peace.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL and Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT, who suffered a temporary eclipse, are now back in the Government. Mr. BALFOUR still enjoys the public confidence in an exceptional degree, and Mr. BONAR LAW has figured more prominently since the war than before it. The work of reconstruction after the war will demand the highest statesmanship. Who will be the men entrusted with this great task? Will they be men of wide business experience or men of a purely classical culture? There will, of course, always be dynamic personalities such as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, but they are not the result of any special form of training; they have all the spontaneity of genius.

The annual meeting of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., will be held on the 17th inst.

Four cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one death from the disease were notified in the Colony on Thursday. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Mr. U. Rumliah, \$25; the Java-China-Japan Lijn, \$25.

The closing cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held to-day, when there will be three races for ladies, followed by a scratch six-oars race for military service men and a dinghy race for Chinese boys. At the close Lady May will present the prize won during the season.

"E.W.H." writes:—I should be much obliged if you could afford me space to thank, through your columns, all those who have purchased (signed or unsigned) copies of my booklet. Thanks to the generosity whereby the signed copies were taken up at figures far beyond the fixed price, I have been able to forward this day a cheque for \$475 to the Treasurer, War Charities. I may add that a few copies are still unsold, and, though suffering slightly from writer's cramp, I can still sign my name, if there be any who desire a signed copy at a slightly enhanced price.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG LAY PO."]

CANTON, May 3rd.

CANTON-BANKOW RAILWAY.  
The Tsuchun has instructed the directors of the Canton-Bankow Railway to maintain a strict guard over their line in view of the troubles on the north borders. If any person is found attempting to interfere with the railway he will be severely punished.

KWANGTUNG TO BE ATTACKED.  
It is reported that at the meeting attended by the Premier, in Hankow, it was decided to send three armies to attack Kwangtung from three directions. Chang Wai-chi, the Tsuchun of Shantung, has been appointed Chief Commander of the 1st army, Chan Kwong-yuen, of the second, and Li How-ki, the Tsuchun of Fukien, of the third.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION.  
We are informed that the Dutch Consul in Canton, owing to reports that certain Germans employed to make bombs had been killed by an explosion, sent representatives to investigate the matter. It was stated that no foreigners had been identified among the victims.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND RECRUITING.  
It is reported that since the announcement of the proposed change of the Military Government, the Minister of War has sent officers to recruit new soldiers, and has gradually increased the military power to meet any emergency. We learn that over 20 regiments have been recruited from various places, and will be dispatched to Canton very soon.

Other messages state that one of Dr. Sun's recruiting officers in the Poon-yu district has been arrested by the local authorities.

THE Tsuchun's VISIONS.  
The Tsuchun entertained the Japanese Consul and several other Japanese nobilities in his Yamen on the 2nd inst. We are informed that the conference was in connection with certain loans.

SWATOW REPORTS.  
It is reported that northern troops in Fukien have commenced their attacks on the Canton forces. Serious fighting has occurred in Wong-kong, and the northern troops were defeated and compelled to retreat a considerable distance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CAT SHOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—As it appears from the correspondence in your columns that the prize-winning black setter was half retriever, that the Pekinese poodles were really Japanese ones, the Boston bulldog a terrier, etc., I venture to raise one more point.

I heard one gentleman at the show declaring volubly against the "Empress Josephine" being awarded the first prize in the class for Persian cats. He stated that she was an Angora cat and that she ought to have been disqualified. I certainly did think that the "Empress" was rather short of hair, but I admit that my knowledge of cats is sciolistic, and my friendship for them peculiar. Could any of your readers throw any light on this somewhat delicate question?—I am, etc.

"OLD ETONTIAN."



# THE WAR.

## THE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

### GERMANS EXPLAIN AWAY THEIR FAILURES.

### LOSS OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

### ENEMY'S RENEWAL OF PEACE OFFENSIVE

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### ENEMY SHELL FRENCH POSITIONS.

LONDON, May 1st.

9.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Enemy artillery were active against the back areas in the neighbourhood of Bethune. They also heavily shelled the French positions at Loere. Otherwise there were only local encounters.

We captured 1,061 prisoners during March, of whom 50 were officers. During April we captured 5,241, of whom 136 were officers. These figures are exclusive of the French captures.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

There was mist and rain yesterday. We bombed troops between Loere and Voormezele.

We brought down one enemy machine. One of ours is missing.

#### ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of Merris.

There was some activity also at night-time in the Arras, Lens, and St. Venant sectors.

There was no infantry action.

#### ENEMY POST RUSHED.

LONDON, May 1st.

11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—The Australians rushed an enemy post near Meteren.

German field recruit depots are being heavily drawn upon to replace the recent casualties. The Thirteenth Reserve Division has just received a Company of 200 boys of the 1920 class who have only had eight weeks' training. They are not to be engaged in fighting unless it is absolutely necessary, but the fact that they are now with the Division in battle-line suggests the anticipation that they may have to be used.

Prisoners say that a good deal of explaining away has been in progress behind the enemy's lines lately. When an attack is repulsed the German officers tell the men it was not seriously intended as an offensive manoeuvre, but merely a reconnaissance in force to test the strength of the enemy.

#### GUARDS' GLORIOUS STAND.

LONDON, May 2nd.

9.30 a.m.

Correspondents in France furnish inspiring details of the glorious stand of the British Guards near Nieppe Forest between April 11th and 14th.

After the Germans broke the Portuguese lines, the Grenadier, Irish and Coldstream Guards were sent forward when the situation was at its worst and were asked to hold back the enemy until reinforced and to fight at all costs. For forty-eight hours the Guards did this, fighting in separate bodies with the enemy on both flanks, and though greatly outnumbered, they beat back repeated attacks for two days and nights. Parties were standing back to back firing on all sides until only isolated soldiers were left, thus gaining time until the Australians arrived, according to time-table.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed French assaults against Dranoutre.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.

PARIS, May 2nd.

A communiqué states:—A German attack in the region of Thence, north of the Aves, failed under our fire. Enemy attempts north of Chavignon and northwest of Rheims were also unsuccessful.

We carried out raids, notably in the direction of Le Monchel, west of Coucy-le-Chateau, north of Pont Amousson, and at Violi. We brought back a score of prisoners.

#### Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, May 1st.

An Italian official report states:—The British raided south-west of Canove and southward of Asiago, inflicting losses.

There was reciprocal artillery firing at Tonal, astride the Brenta and near Cornuda. With a direct hit we blew up an ammunition dump at Costi.

#### Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SLOOP AND TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Admiralty announces that the sloop *Cowslip* was torpedoed and sunk on April 25th.

Five officers and one man are missing. It is presumed they were killed by the explosion.

Torpedo-boat No. 50 foundered in heavy weather on the same date.

One officer and 12 men are missing.

#### The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH OCCUPY MEZRAH.

#### BRITISH OCCUPY MEZRAH.

LONDON, May 1st.

A Palestine official report states:—In the early morning of yesterday, our forces eastward of the Jordan attacked the enemy holding the foothills southward of Esalt.

Our mounted troops, moving northwards along the east bank of the river and turning eastward, were within two miles of Esalt by nightfall. We captured 200 prisoners. By noon we had advanced our line westward of the Jordan to a maximum depth of a mile in the vicinity of Mezrah, occupying the village and high ground westward, after a slight resistance.

During the recent attacks in the Maan area the Arabs captured 550 prisoners.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### WAR MAY LAST A LONG TIME.

LONDON, May 2nd.

At the annual meeting of the Church Army, Sir William Robertson stated that large numbers of soldiers under 18 will arrive at the front in the immediate future, and all are splendid boys. The war was likely to last a long time, yet no sane man would dare estimate how long.

#### ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Italian shipping returns for the week show that there were 334 arrivals and 363 departures. One small sailing vessel was sunk.

#### POSITIONS FOR GREAT LEADERS.

#### SIR HUGH TRENCHARD.

LONDON, May 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Major J. L. Baird stated that Sir William Weir was considering the best way of utilising Sir Hugh Trenchard's great qualities.

#### ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty still hoped to utilise Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's services in an important position, but to owing Sir John Jellicoe's high rank it was not easy to find a position that would be acceptable to him. An important post had been offered to Sir John Jellicoe, who, for reasons which were highly creditable to him, could not accept it.

#### TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

#### COMMITTEE'S FURTHER REPORT.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh Committee have presented a further report on trade after the war. It states that any general prohibition of exports to enemy countries after the war would be impracticable and inexpedient, but the Paris Resolutions can be carried out if the Allies and the British Empire can agree upon a policy of joint control of certain important commodities for a transitional period. This policy should be applied, as regards the United Kingdom, by legislation empowering the Government to prohibit export, except under licence, of such articles as are deemed expedient.

#### DEATH OF FAMOUS ASSASSIN.

AMSTERDAM, May 3rd.

Prinzp, who assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, has died of consumption at the Theresienstadt fortress.

#### GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN'S POLICY.

TOKYO, May 3rd.

Baron Goto, the new Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter's Correspondent, declared the suggestion was baseless that the policy of the Japanese Government had changed, or that its loyalty to all its engagements had lessened owing to the change in personnel, which was solely due to the illness of the former Foreign Minister, Baron Motono.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### GERMANS IN UKRAINE.

ZURICH, May 2nd.

According to a Kiev telegram Field-Marshal Eichhorn, Commanding the Germans in Ukraine, has ordered the peasantry to return the property taken, and the landowners to begin the cultivation of great estates.

This is arousing a most vigorous opposition.

The Ukrainian Rada has instructed the Minister of Agriculture to direct the peasants to disregard Eichhorn's order.

#### SIDELIGHT ON AFFAIRS IN UKRAINE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The German communiqué affords an interesting sidelight on affairs in Ukraine. It alleges that a strong anti-German agitation at Kiev, supported by members of the Government, resulted, *inter alia*, in the distortion of the German decree regarding the spring sowing, which has produced excitement in the country, and the arrest of the manager of the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade.

The communiqué alleges that the Ukrainian Government connived at the manager's arrest. Hence, Field-Marshal von Eichhorn was obliged to take drastic action, including the establishment of military tribunals, with severe penalties for disturbers of the peace, and the arrest of the Ukrainian War Minister, the wife of the Minister of the Interior, and the Commander of the Town Militia and others.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—Finnish troops captured Viborg. We occupied Theodoritz, in the Crimea.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE'S SACRIFICES.

#### EXTENSION OF PROPOSED POST-WAR BOYCOTT.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the British Seamen and Firemen's Union, in a statement as regards the sacrifices of the mercantile marine, said that 15,000 British seamen had been murdered by the German pirates during the war. The sea murders were growing, despite the decline in the number of ships attacked, because the Hun was more determined than ever. The sailors were in deadly earnest in their determination to apply a punitive boycott of Germany after the war. Masters, officers and seamen were in hearty unanimity in their determination after the war not to handle stuff in any way connected with Germany. A year ago the limit for the boycott was two years, but now, owing to the increased crimes, the Union had extended the boycott to 51 years.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. Havelock Wilson emphasised that the very strongest boycott would be enforced to the uttermost. He had proofs that the commercial folk in Germany were very uneasy regarding this, because they knew the British sailors possessed the power and influence to make good their threat, and because this opinion was hardening daily.

Mr. Havelock Wilson added that the Seamen's League was growing daily, and had already 120,000 members. Candidates for Parliament at the next elections not favouring the League's policy would have a poor chance. Branches of the League were being organised in every constituency, and these would run candidates against those not satisfying their objects.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

#### GOVERNMENT IN SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Sir Edward Carson has written to the Secretary of the Irish Southern Unionist Committee, declaring that it is little short of insanity to re-open the question of Home Rule amidst a very grave European crisis.

The *Daily News* Lobby Correspondent says the Government has had serious difficulties with its Irish policy. Several peers have refused the viceregal of Ireland. The Committee drafting the Home Rule Bill have settled nothing except the preamble proclaiming the federal principle.

There is little hope that the Bill will be introduced in the House of Commons next week.

The Conservative opposition to the Home Rule Bill has stiffened.

A meeting in the House of Commons yesterday, appointed a deputation to urge upon Mr. Walter Long that in the Home Rule Bill ports, harbours, post office, and railways be reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

It is not improbable that the Government for the time being will abandon both Home Rule and Conscription.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at Dublin states there is an almost incredible improvement in the feeling in Ireland in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Short, as Secretary for Ireland, who is not merely a Home Ruler, but has voted with the Nationalists against conscription.

#### FOR VALOUR.

#### V. C. FOR AIRMAN.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Second Lieut. Allan A. McLeod. Whilst flying with observer Lt. A. W. Hammond bombing and machine-gunning hostile fortifications, he was attacked at a height of 6,000 feet by eight enemy triplanes. By skillful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three of these out of control. Lt. McLeod was then five times wounded and a bullet penetrated the petrol tank and set fire to his machine. He climbed out to the left bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage and, by side-slipping steeply, kept the flames to one side, thus enabling the ground was continued firing until the ground was reached. His observer had been wounded six times when the machine crashed in "no man's land." Lt. McLeod, despite his own wounds, dragged him away from the burning wreckage of great personal risk from heavy enemy machine-gun fire. Although again wounded by a bomb Lt. McLeod managed to place Lt. Hammond in comparative safety before he fell himself from exhaustion and loss of blood.

#### THE HIGHEST BUDGET IN HISTORY.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The highest Budget in the history of the world is passing easily through the House of Commons. The total taxation involved is £842,000,000, but the House of Commons has confirmed all the necessary resolutions. After a brief and tranquil discussion the new sugar duty was confirmed by 141 votes to 56, and the majority of the other increases in taxation were agreed to with little debate. The resolutions having been adopted on the report stage, the bill was introduced and read a first time.

#### ENEMY RENEWAL OF PEACE OFFENSIVE.

#### GERMAN AGENTS BUSY IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The best confirmation of the enemy's defeat at Ypres is contained in indications of the imminence of the renewal of the "peace offensive."

In this connection, the German papers state that the Pope is about to issue a new peace note, while the German peace agents are busy in neutral countries, and little doubt is entertained that the visit of the Austrian Emperor and Baron Burian to the Kaiser is connected with such a move.

Articles in the Scandinavian Press suggest that Italy will be the main objective of the enemy attempts to divide the Allies.

The *Daily Mail* says the fact that Amiens and Ypres are still not taken, after six weeks of unprecedented enemy efforts, proves the ability of the Allies to hold the Germans till the American Army, whose advent they dread, play their part.

LATEST CABLES.

Meanwhile the troubles in the Austrian Empire, apparently, are coming to a head, and the Cabinet crisis in both Austria and Hungary is still unsettled. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Vienna denounces Hungary for starving Austria, and declares that the imports from Ukraine are still remote, and empty stomachs cannot afford to wait.

Czech-Slovak troops, who are Austrian subjects, have appeared, according to the Italian papers, on the Italian front, and are fighting for Italy. Their arrival has caused disgust among the Austro-Hungarian Commanders, who fear the effect on the Slav troops. Recently some of these men persuaded a number of Austrian Czechs to desert, which has Italian barage between the Austrian front and the support lines enabled them to do.

A special English correspondent on the Swiss frontier has received information showing that the populations of Austria-Hungary are starving and are seething with revolt, which, he predicts, will break out when the Western offensive is definitely brought to a standstill.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF BAGDAD.

#### GREATEST HARVEST IN MEMORY OF MAN.

LONDON, May 2nd.

A Bagdad telegram shows that the results for the year of the British Military Administration of the Bagdad vilayet is highly satisfactory.

Land untilled for many years is bearing crops, roads and railways have been improved, dispensaries for civilians have been established, and friendly relations prevail everywhere between the civil population and the British soldiers, who respect local prejudices and assist whenever they can. Trade is reviving and transport is unprecedentedly secure. Prices of commodities are falling. Owing to the British developing irrigation, which the Turks had neglected, over 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and the greatest harvest in the memory of man is probable. The saving of thousands of tons of transport, by rail, river and by sea, is enriching the cultivators and bringing settlement and content.

#### BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

#### FRENCH PRESIDENT AND LORD DERBY.

PARIS, May 2nd.

Cordial speeches were exchanged by President Poincaré and Lord Derby on the occasion of the latter's presentation of his credentials as the new Ambassador. Lord Derby voiced the deep British admiration for the splendid French feats of arms, and declared that the feeling which determined the British Empire's entry into the war as strong as ever. "The same determination exists, and we will spare nothing in order to ensure a victory from which lasting peace will result."

President Poincaré replied felicitously.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd.

Mr. Hurley, Shipping Controller, states that the new shipping programme includes 200 wooden vessels of 4,500 tons each.

#### RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 2nd.

Recruiting continues to improve. Mr. Heifman, M.P. for Kalgoorlie, has enlisted.

#### IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

CAPE TOWN, May 2nd.

In the House of Assembly, General Botha announced that he would not attend the Imperial Conference, but would send Mr. Brinley, Minister of Railways and Finance, to assist General Smuts in representing the Union of South Africa.

#### HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

#### THE ALLIES HAVE SAVED HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 1st.

The Dutch Press is still unaware of the precise nature of Germany's demands and the Dutch answer, but it is taken for granted that these included, *inter alia*, that German sea-going vessels might use the Western Scheldt, and that Holland had refused them passage.

Interviewed by *Petit Journal*, Jonkheer Holdert, a director of the newspaper *Telegraph*, expressed the opinion that Germany had tried the effects of pressure and violence on Holland and Switzerland, but latterly had decided that the time was inopportune to attack either. "It is the splendid French and British resistance that has saved Holland. Germany cannot withdraw men to attack Holland."

Jonkheer Holdert affirmed that the governing classes in Holland realised that Germany will be defeated.

LATEST CABLES.

#### NEGOTIATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.

The *Handelsblad* says that the statement in the *Nieuw Rotterdam Courant*, cabled last night, is too optimistic. The negotiations are still proceeding.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

#### CONTINUATION OF BRITISH REPLY.

LONDON, May 1st.

Note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in Allied harbours, part of which appeared in yesterday's issue, goes on to say:—The Note recalls the Associated Governments' very liberal conditions granted for the use of the requisitioned ships, and their intimations to the Netherlands of their readiness to facilitate the carriage of grain to Holland by Dutch vessels now at Buenos Aires, Savannah and Curacao.

The British Note refutes the assertion of the Dutch Note that negotiations for an economic agreement for the import into Holland of large quantities of food and other necessities have been abruptly terminated by the action of the Associated Governments. It declares that there is no obstacle to a continuation of the negotiations at any date, and if the negotiations proceed any further, and a final agreement is not reached, the responsibility will not rest on the Associated Governments.

The reply deals at considerable length with the Netherlands' contention that the right of angary is obsolete. It quotes numerous international jurists disproving the assertion and shows that it has been employed on various occasions, and there is particularly mentioned a number of modern treaties. The full exercise of the right has not been applied.

It concludes with an expression of the hope that the explanations given will remove from the mind of the Netherlands Government and the Dutch people any misconceptions regarding the proceedings of the Associated Governments, and that it will be realised that the latter have done everything in their power to render the action they have been compelled to take, and which in their opinion is fully justified under International Law, as little injurious as possible to the Netherlands' interests.

#### CANADA'S WAR FINANCES.

OTTAWA, May 1st.

Mr. MacLennan, the acting Minister of Finance, continuing his financial statement in the House of Commons, said that since December 1st, 1915, a Domestic War Loan aggregation had been made exceeding \$169,000,000, of which Canadians subscribed \$140,000,000. Canada advanced to Great Britain for purchases in Canada \$40,000,000, which was double what Britain paid Canada for the upkeep of overseas Canadians. The ensuing year's commitments total \$198,000,000, of which the war expenditure was \$285,000,000 and advances to the Imperial Government \$285,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts from all sources will be \$140,000,000. The prohibition of the importation of spirits and beer during the war would entail an annual loss of \$3,000,000. In an eloquent peroration he reiterated Canada's determination to continue her war efforts and see that the distinguished and noble part she had played should not be diminished for lack of resources.

#### THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

#### NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, May 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that no official confirmation had been received of the report of a counter-revolution in Petrograd.

#### SHIPPING DISASTER.

#### AMERICAN STEAMER COLLIDES WITH CRUISER.

NEW YORK, May 2nd.

The coasting steamer *City of Athens* has been sunk as the result of a collision with a cruiser.

Seventy-four persons aboard the steamer were drowned.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

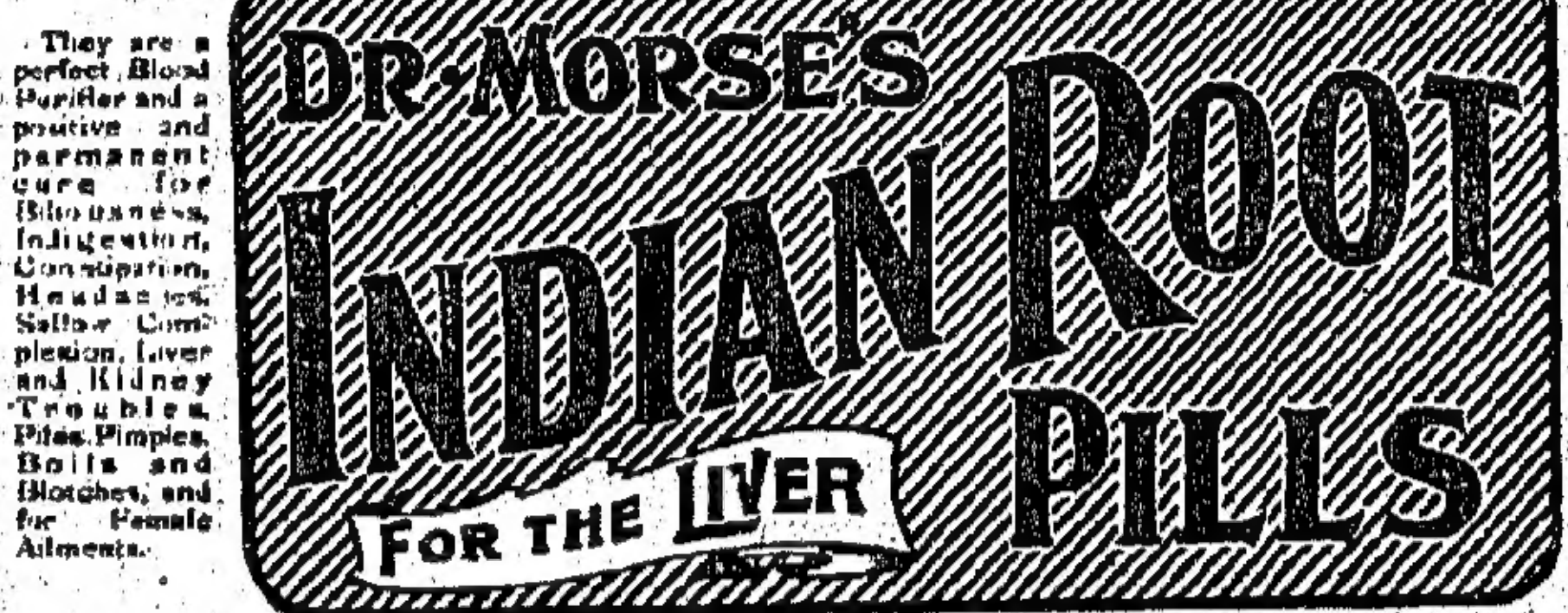
LONDON, May 1st.

The silver market is steady.



## RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

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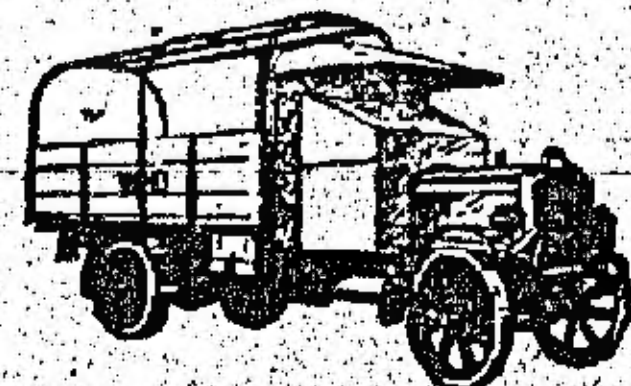
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### NEW LABOUR PARTY. ADOPTION OF WIDER CONSTITUTION.

The new constitution of the Labour Party, under which it is transformed from a federation of societies into a national democratic political organization, open to every worker who labours "by hand or by brain," was adopted by the resumed Annual Conference of the party at the Central Hall, Westminster, says the Labour Correspondent of the Times.

The event has a far-reaching importance, for it marks the determination of the party leaders to seize the opportunity given by the widening of the electorate and the enfranchisement of women under the Representation of the People Act, and to make the Labour movement the most powerful political force in the country. The aim is to be achieved in three ways:

- (1)—By bringing into the ranks of the party those who have no need to join trade unions and no desire to join Socialist societies, but whose sympathies are democratic;
- (2)—By giving special facilities and encouragement to women electors to join the party; and
- (3)—By forming local organizations in as many of the redistributed constituencies as possible and putting forward anything up to 400 candidates at the next election.

The existing structure, and machinery of the party was thought by Mr. Henderson, who is primarily responsible for the new developments, to be inadequate to cope with the task entailed by these ambitions. As hitherto constituted, the party has been a federation of trade unions, local bodies, and Socialist societies, comprising:

- Trade unions, 130 (2,400,000 members).
- Trade Councils and local Labour Parties, 240 (membership not stated).
- Independent Labour Party (25,000 members).
- British Socialist Party (10,000 members).
- Fabian Society (2,140 members).
- Women's Labour League (5,500 members).
- Tunbridge Wells Co-operative Society (2,000 members).

#### "ACTIVE INTELLIGENCES."

It will be seen that, numerically, the I.L.P. and the other Socialist societies formed only a small part of the movement. In practice, however, it was claimed that the "intellectual proletariat" as represented by those bodies, were the real workers in the party, and that their brains and energy gave to its policy, in spite of the dead-weight "block" votes of "cotton, coal, iron, leather, wood" and the other purely industrial sections, a distinctively Socialist complexion. At the same time there has been in recent years a growing impatience among the Socialist societies at the refusal of the great trade unions always to accept their bidding. In the current issue of the *Socialist Review*, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., expresses this feeling when he complains that the Labour Party "has never discovered how to give encouragement to young and active intelligences, and declares that the I.L.P. wishes the party to be controlled by its active political elements rather than by its craft-paying sections." He adds—writing, of course, with an eye to the conference—"I have been surprised at the strength of the feeling in the I.L.P. that it can serve Labour better outside the Labour Party."

Unfortunately for the I.L.P. and the other societies which form the left wing of the party, the revision of the constitution does not destroy the power of the big trade union battalions. The party will continue to include the trade unions and the Socialist societies, and each of these groups will retain its former rights of representation in the governing body of the party and of voting power in its conferences.

On both these points the I.L.P. challenged the unions, and on both they were beaten by overwhelming majorities. The question of "block" voting was raised by Mr. Tom Richardson, M.P., who proposed that when an organization is divided in opinion the minority should have the disposal of its proportion of the organization's votes. He advanced the familiar argument that the suppression of minority votes in the trade unions led to unrepresentative decisions.

Mr. Henderson, while protesting that the Executive did not interfere in this question even by giving advice, added a hint that the amendment would "drive a wedge into every trade union." Thereupon the amendment was rejected by 1,800,000 votes to 737,000—a sufficient indication that, even though some of the large trade unions vote solidly, the I.L.P. is not quite bereft of trade union support.

#### REPRESENTATION ON THE EXECUTIVE.

The question of representation on the Executive came up on another I.L.P. amendment, proposed by Mr. J. Scurr, providing that the Executive should be elected by sections and that it should include two Socialists to be elected only by the Socialist societies. The proposal of the draft constitution was that while the various constituents should be separately represented—thus, the national organizations should have 11 seats on the Executive, the local organizations five, and women four—they should be elected collectively by the annual conference as a whole. This represented an enlargement of the Executive from 16 members to 21 (including the secretary and treasurer), but a retention of the plan of collective election which was adopted at the Manchester Conference in January, 1911, for the avowed purpose of depriving the Socialist societies of the disproportionate power they derived from the sectional system. The amendment was rejected by 1,329,000 votes to 345,000.

At the instance of the Executive, the number of seats allotted to representatives of the national organizations was raised from 11 to 13, and the total membership of the Executive from 21 to 23. Mr. Henderson explained that trade

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

### HOW NOVICES ARE TAUGHT TO FLY.

A more than ordinarily interesting story of the life of flying cadet during his period of training is given by Flight-Lieut. R. L. Rideout, who has been serving as instructor in the Canadian camp in Texas.

Very concisely Lieut. Rideout outlined the life of a flying cadet from the time he entered the training course at Toronto until he was turned out a "finished article" at Texas.

The first test, guaranteed to eliminate right at the outset the man whose bump of location is not up to standard, takes place the minute the cadet reaches Toronto. Here he is put into a chair, his eyes directed to a fixed spot on the wall. Then, blindfolded, he is spun giddily around for a short space. When the gyrations are at an end he is commanded to point to the position of the spot on the wall shown him at the outset. On the correctness of his answer depends his fate for acceptance or rejection.

Then begins the training. He is sent to a discipline camp, where he goes through the routine of soldiering, forming fours, etc. Presently comes instruction in machine-guns (the Vicer and Lewis, which are the only ones used in aeroplanes), also wireless. All this is at Camp Borden. Then the pupil is sent to the Ground School at Toronto before the School of Military Aeronautics, where he gets instruction from pilots of the Royal Flying Corps in such matters as engines, fighting in the air, bombing, raiding, meteorology, etc. After six or eight weeks he is ready usually for examination.

"This is pretty stiff too, and if the man passes he is ready to send to one of the flying camps," stated the instructor.

#### HIS FIRST RIDE.

"Now the pupil is told off to an elementary squadron and is given his first ride in an aeroplane, what we call 'a joy ride.' This to most of the boys is a rather disappointing affair, not nearly so sensational as they expected it to be," remarked Lieut. Rideout.

The "sensational" evidently comes after the "joy ride" the lessons in flying begin. The men are given instruction in dual-control machines; machines in which the control is in the front seat, where the pupil sits, duplicates that of the instructor's seat. This is the same in the single machine, so that when the pupil has accustomed himself under the instructor's eye to the use of the various parts he is ready to take control of a similarly-designed control in a single machine.

"The average cadet can fly a machine after five hours' instruction," said the speaker. "Of course, the five hours is taken out in small allotments. After qualifying in handling the machine in the air, the budding aviator has his lessons in 'landings' and 'take-offs.' The last processes in preparing the pupil for his solo flight. He continues flying alone until he has done ten hours' flying and fifty landings. Then he is posted to a higher training squadron, where he takes his cross-country flight, generally a distance of about sixty miles, thirty miles to and back. There is an altitude test, 8,000 feet. There is also the instructor's test and four hours' formation flying. The latter is on the principle of the old game of 'follow the leader,' five or six machines going up together and manoeuvring to keep in line.

#### HIGH CLASS PHOTOS.

There is next a "wireless and photography" squadron to be gone through. Here the men have to learn to send wireless messages from the air and pass a test taking photographs from heights up to 2,500 feet. Some other tests come after this before the cadet is posted to the School of Aerial Gunnery.

"This is the most interesting part of the training in the whole course," said Lieut. Rideout, with candid partiality. "It generally takes three weeks, and during that time the men do nothing but machine-gun work, which includes firing at silhouettes from the air."

Having finished the course in gunnery the cadet is sent back to Toronto "a qualified pilot." He gets leave, and afterwards is sent overseas to chase the Hun, concluded the narrator.

unionists, were dissatisfied with the original proposal because the representation given to them was not proportionate to their influence in the movement and their contributions to its funds.

#### HAND AND BRAIN WORKERS.

There was not much of note in the rest of the proceedings. Little open opposition was offered either to the opening of the door to individual membership of the party through the local constituency organizations or to the admission of workers "by hand or by brain" to the ranks of the party. Some fears were expressed by Mr. A. G. Walkden, of the Railway Clerks' Association, and Mr. J. Sexton, of the Dockers, that the unknown individual members might swamp the funds, against over £200,000 paid by the trade unions; and he argued that it was unfair that people who subscribed one-twentieth of the funds should have nine-twentieths of the seats on the controlling body. Mr. Sexton warned the party that the open door would let in non-unionists, who ought to be unionists, and others who would be a millstone round the neck of the party and thwart its ideals.

Eventually an amendment moved by Mr. Walkden directed against the scheme as a whole, was rejected by a large majority of votes, and a further amendment, proposed by Mr. J. Cavanagh (Hull Trades Council), deleting the provision for individual membership, was summarily dismissed.

### GERMAN U-BOAT'S END. FIGHT WITH AMERICAN DESTROYERS.

The Navy Department of the United States has issued a full report of an encounter between American destroyers and a German submarine. It is stated, that:

At about 4.10 p.m., while escorting a convoy, Coxswain David D. Loomis, look-out of the *Fanning*, sighted a small periscope some distance off the port bow, extending about a foot out of water, and visible for only a few seconds. The *Fanning* immediately headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge. The *Nicholson* also speeded to the position of the submarine, which appeared to be heading towards a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge. At that moment the submarine's conning-tower appeared on the surface between the *Nicholson* and the convoy, and the *Nicholson* fired three shots from her stern gun. The bow of the submarine came up rapidly. She was down by the stern, but righted herself and seemed to increase her speed. The *Nicholson* cleared, the *Fanning* headed for the U-boat, firing from the bow gun. After the third shot the crew of the submarine all came on deck and held up their hands, the submarine surrendering at 4.20 p.m.

The *Fanning* approached the submarine to pick up the prisoners, with destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat. A line was got to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank. The line was let go, and the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the *Fanning*. Although the crew all wore life-preservers, the statement continues, "a number of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank, five or six men were caught by the radio aerial and carried below the surface before they disentangled themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Connor, N.M.V., jumped overboard after this man, and secured a line under every effort, was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners. After being taken on board, the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing. The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth. The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing mark. She was, however, identified by life-belts, and by statements of an officer and men of the crew. One of the lifebelts, the report said, had "Kaiser" marked on one side and "Gott" on the other. The *Fanning* proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the *Fanning* read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor, and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honours.

In his report the commander of the *Fanning* praises the conduct of his officers and crew and gives particular credit to Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain Connor, who jumped overboard to save the drowning German.

### WOMEN'S WORK IN ROMANIA.

The last of four lectures on "Women's Work in Our Allied Countries," held by the British Women's Patriotic League, at South Lodge, Rutland-gate, was given recently by Madame Take Jonesco.

M. Boescosco, Charge d'Affaires, Roumanian Embassy, who was in the chair, expressed the deep gratitude of his countrymen for the sympathy of the British Empire in the hard hours that the Roumanians were going through.

Madame Take Jonesco, in speaking of Roumanian women, dwelt on the example set by Queen Elizabeth ("Carmen Sylva") and the present Queen. The present Queen, who called herself a Princess of Great Britain and Roumania, was, she said, a brilliant leader of the society of which she was the brightest ornament, English in tastes and ideas, and a fine horsewoman. The Queen's devoted work for the wounded and her fearlessness in these ministrations were described in terms of enthusiastic admiration. Bucharest had been the gayest of the smaller European capitals, and some had thought it too gay; but it held as large a proportion of exemplary wives, devoted mothers, and women occupying useful spheres as any other city. The peasant women were never idle. In addition to domestic work and field labour they produced exquisite embroideries and carpets. They were intensely patriotic, and had seen in the declaration of war an opportunity for striking a blow on behalf of their oppressed fellow-countrymen. They had suffered uncomplainingly, and had tilled the land and tended the wounded.

Dr. Lupu, a member of the Roumanian Parliament, said that Roumanians, trapped, with no possibility of help, but the people still hoped to be united in happier times that would give scope to their characteristic qualities and work.

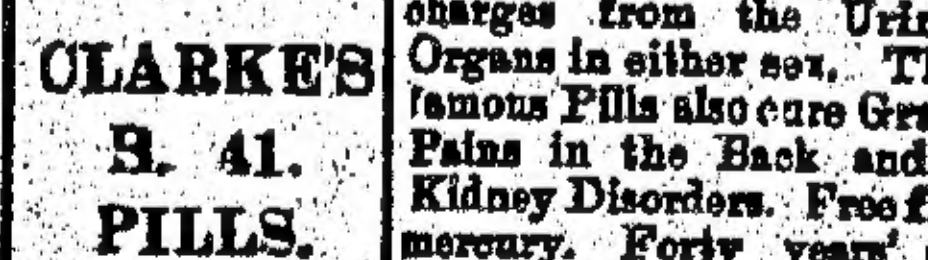
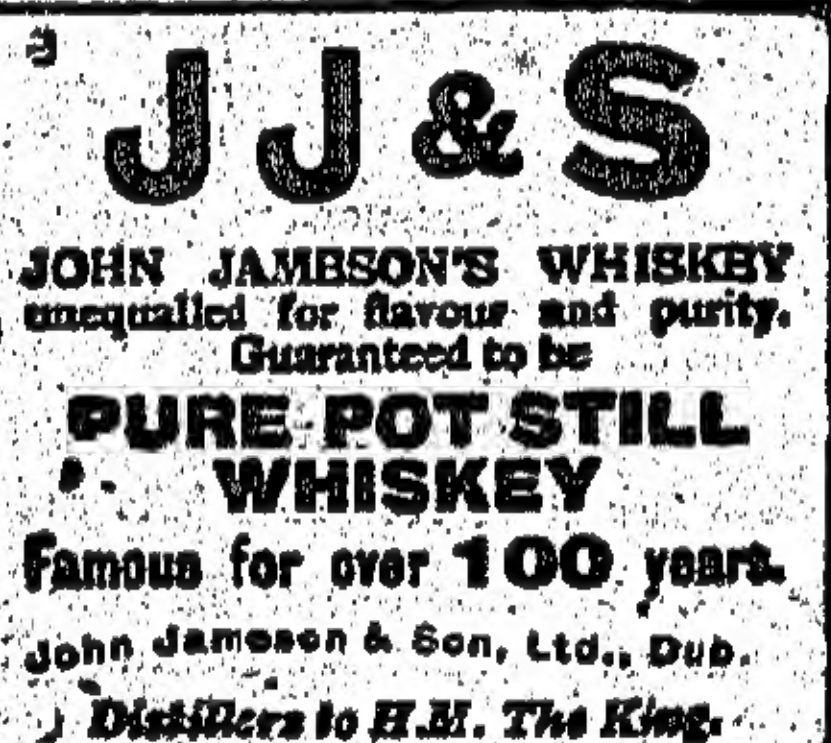
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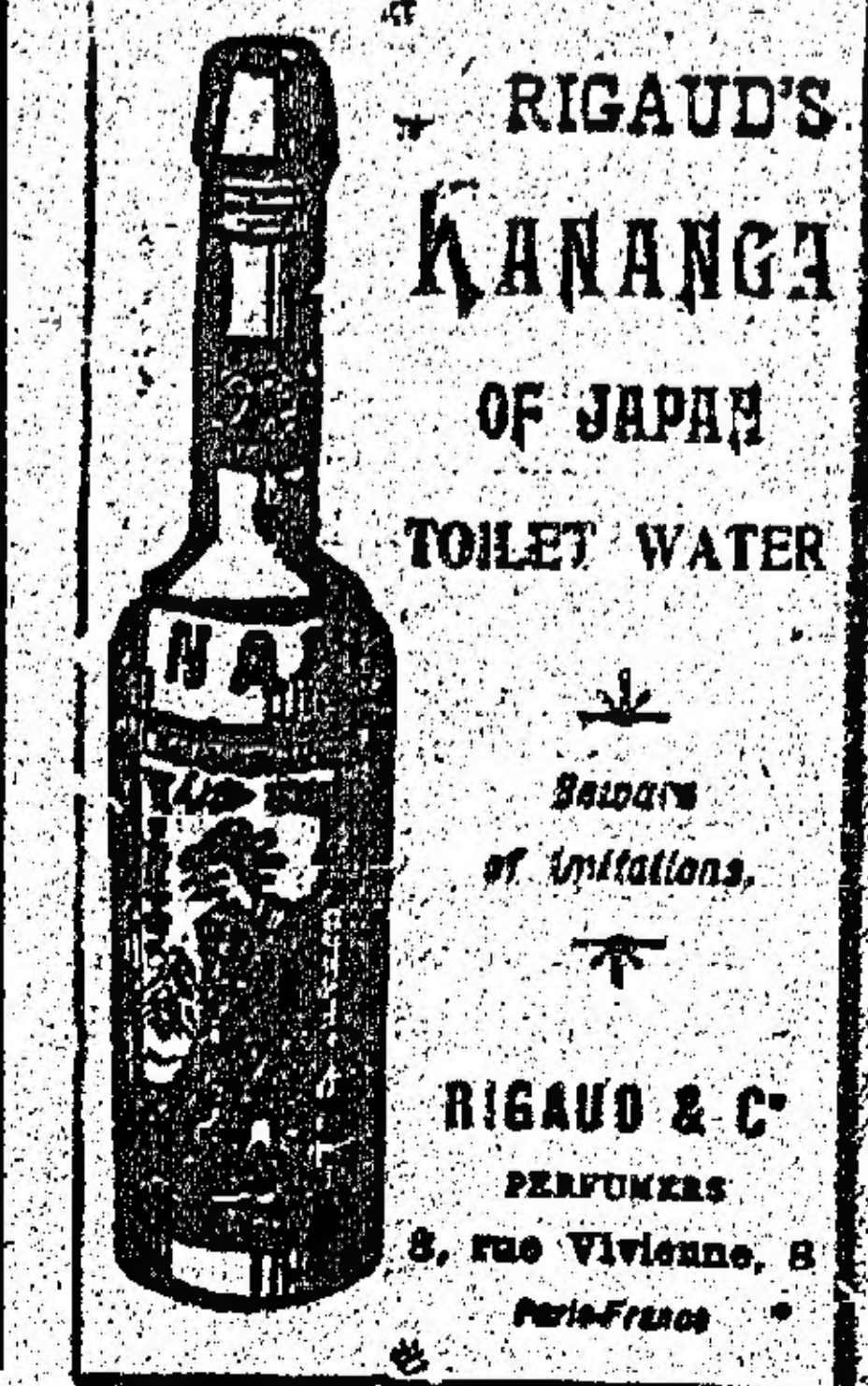
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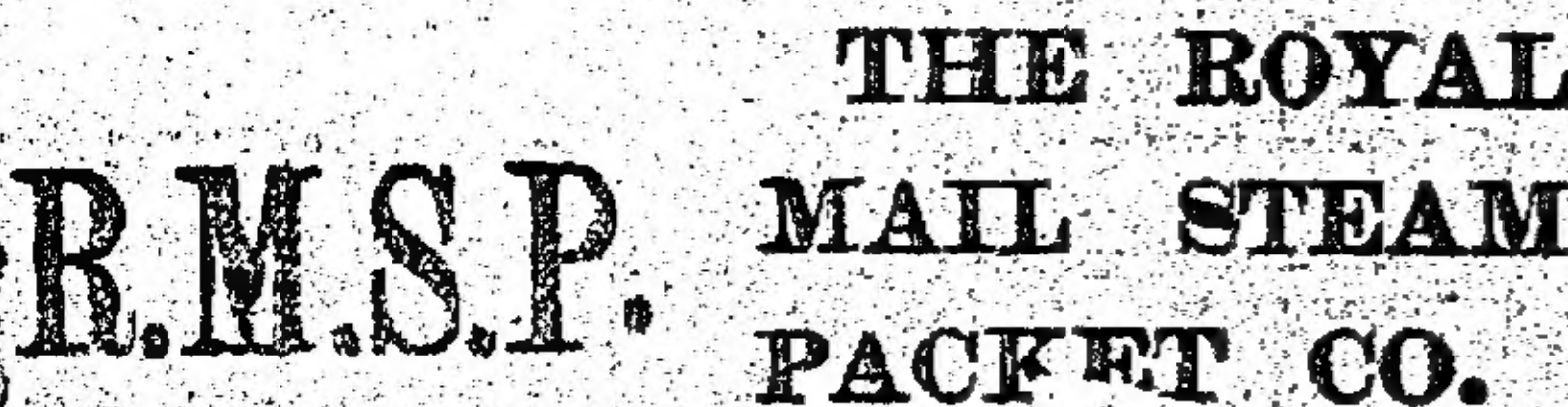
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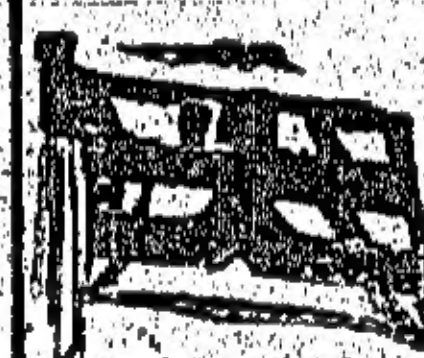
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"YOSHINO MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 9 A.M.  
"YOSHINO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th May, at 8 A.M.  
"KATO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.

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